Abstract

The invention relates to a spatially adaptive, implanted microcontact structure for neuroprostheses suitable for treating functional disorders of the nervous system for the purpose of reversible anchorage on nerve tissue. The spatially adaptive microcontact structure (RAM) is characterized in particular in that an optimum contact or active connection to nerve tissue is ensured. The implanted microcontact structure comprises subareas that are movable relative to one another and that can be brought into at least two permanent desired positions relative to one another and that can be brought into a desired position during implantation for the purpose of mechanical anchorage to the nerve tissue to be contacted and can also be brought out of one desired position into another during explantation to release the anchorage.